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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/677,930	10/02/2003	Dhar Solanki	85ER-00118	9589

45370   7590   10/01/2007
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EXAMINER
RAPILLO, KRISTINE K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3609	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
10/01/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/677,930	SOLANKI ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Kristine K. Rapillo	3609	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>*10/2/2003*</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date *10/2/2003*.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1 – 37 are pending.

Drawings

1.   The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5)

because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the

description: **Reference Number 24** (Figure 1) – Interface Architecture and **Reference**

Number 306 (Figure 7) - Type. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR

1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the

description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action

to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet

should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet,

even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing

date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet"

or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the

examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in

the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

2.   The drawings are objected to because **paragraph [0056]** in the specification

indicates **Reference Number 350** is found in Figure 11. **Reference Number 350** is

shown in Figure 12 of the drawings.

3.   The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(4)

because reference character **"350"** has been used to designate both **Edit Quote**

Screen in paragraph [0056] and **Critical Illness Screen in paragraph [0059].**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5.   Claims 16 – 18 and 22 – 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being

anticipated by Medina et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0116210).

In regard to claim 16, Medina et al. teaches a system for reinsurance quotation,

comprising:

- o A web server for receiving electronic requests for reinsurance quotations and for

  authenticating users generating the requests (paragraph [0017]);

- o An application server connected with the web server for formulating the quotation

  based upon the requests (paragraph [0042]); and

- o A database connected with the application server for storing the quotation and

  other data used in generating the quotation (paragraph [0038]).

In regard to claim 17, Medina et al. teaches, as per the system of claim 16, the electronic requests comprising a selection to a preexisting quote within the database (paragraph [0051]).   The invention described by Medina et al. allows all authorized employees to view the status of all statement of work records (a statement of work is the data required to generate a quote). The examiner interprets to statement of work to be equivalent to an informal quote based on the context of the Medina et al. patent publication.

In regard to claim 18, Medina et al. teaches as per the system of claim 16, the application server having means for inserting, deleting and updating records within the database (paragraph [0033]).   Medina et al. describes a system in which each user can edit data based on their access rights. The examiner interprets editing to include the processes of inserting, deleting, and updating records.

In regard to claim 22, Medina teaches a system, as per claim 16, further comprising means for generating email to the users, the email comprising the reinsurance quotation (paragraph [0047]).

In regard to claim 23, Medina teaches a system, as per claim 16, further comprising means for generating email to one or more internal users in response to generation of a reinsurance quotation (paragraph [0044]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8.   Claims 1 – 8, 11 – 13, 24 – 30, and 33 - 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

as being unpatentable over Medina et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0116210) in view

of Harrell (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0156656).

In regard to claim 1, Medina et al. teaches a method for quoting reinsurance,

comprising the steps of:

o Authorizing electronic requests from one or more customer users. Medina et al. discloses a computerized system in which a proposal can be generated based on a customers request (paragraph [0009])

o Providing data for the reinsurance to an application server (paragraphs [0024] and [0026]). Medina et al. teaches a statement of work (SOW), which is a collection of data used to generate a quote.

o Processing the data according to rules within a database networked with the application server to generate a quote for the reinsurance (paragraph [0024] and [0027]).

Medina et al. fails to explicitly teach a method to electronically communicate the quote to customers.

Harrell teaches a method for quoting reinsurance comprising the step of electronically communicating the quote to customer users (paragraph [0044]). Harrell describes a method in which the customer can review the quote online via a quote screen.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a method to electronically communicate insurance quotes to customers as taught by Harrell with the motivation of allowing an insurer to automate quoting an insurance policy online (paragraph [0062]). Although Harrell's invention is specific for cargo insurance, the method described is applicable for all types of insurance including reinsurance.

In regard to claim 2, Medina et al. teaches, as per claim 1, the step of authorizing comprising the step of qualifying the users to a plurality of security levels providing differing levels of access to, and control of, the database. Medina et al. Describes a security system in which a password is used to authenticate the user and the assignation of specific levels of access to the database (paragraphs [0034] and [0051]).

In regard to claim 3, Medina et al. teaches as per claim 1, the step of providing data comprising the step of inputting data through a web browser interface at a computer networked with the application server (paragraphs [0041] and [0042]).

In regard to claim 4, Medina et al. teaches as per the method of claim 1, the step of providing data comprising selecting an existing quote stored within the database through a web browser at a computer networked with the application server (paragraph [0051]). The invention described by Medina et al. allows all authorized employees to view the status of all statement of work records (a statement of work is the data required to generate a quote). The examiner interprets to statement of work to be equivalent to an informal quote based on the context of the Medina et al. patent publication.

In regard to claim 5, Medina et al. teaches a method comprising generating email to one or more internal users indicating generation of the quote (paragraph [0047]).

In regard to claim 6, Medina et al. teaches as per the method of claim 5, the step of generating email comprising determining the internal users through an association stored in the database and linking the internal users to the customer users (paragraph [0044]).

In regard to claim 7, Medina et al. teaches as per the method of claim 6, the step of generating email comprising generating batch email at an end of a day (paragraphs [0047] and [0048]). Medina et al. teaches an e-mail notification system based on predefined events; therefore it would be obvious to include batch e-mail at the end of the day as a predefined event.

In regard to claim 8, Medina et al. teaches the step of electronically communicating comprising generating email to at least one of the customer users (paragraphs [0048] and [0049]).

In regard to claim 11, Medina et al. teaches as per the method of claim 1, further comprising setting a time delay between processing the data to generate the quote and electronically communicating the quote to the user (paragraph [0047]).

In regard to claim 12, Medina et al. teaches as per the method of claim 1, the step of electronically communicating comprising downloading a spreadsheet to a computer associated with the one or more customer users (paragraph [0024]).

In regard to claim 13, Medina et al. teaches as per the method of claim 1, further comprising the step of appending text to the quote by downloading the text to the database prior to the step of processing the data (paragraph [0024]).

In regard to claim 24, Medina et al. teaches a software product comprising instructions (paragraph [0017], stored on computer-readable media (paragraph [0018]), wherein the instructions, when executed by a computer (paragraph [0009]), perform steps for quoting reinsurance, comprising the steps of:

o Authorizing electronic requests from one or more customer users (paragraph [0017]);

o Providing data for the reinsurance to an application server (paragraph [0026]);

o Processing the data according to rules within a database networked with the application server, to generate a quote for the reinsurance (paragraph [0024]).

Medina et al. fails to explicitly teach electronically communicating the quote to the customer users.

Harrell teaches a software product comprising the step of electronically communicating the quote to the customer users (paragraph [0044]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a software product which can electronically communicate a quote to the customer users as taught by Harrell with the motivation of

allowing an insurer the ability to automate quoting of an insurance policy when using

web browsing software (paragraphs [0003] and [0062]).

In regard to claim 25, Medina et al. teaches as per the software product of claim

4, the step of authorizing comprising the step of qualifying the users to a plurality of

security levels providing differing levels of access to, and control of, the database.

Medina et al. describes a security system in which a password is used to authenticate

the user and the assignation of specific levels of access to the database (paragraphs

[0034] and [0051]). The software program disclosed by Medina et al. includes the

various security levels (authority) – paragraph [0017].

In regard to claim 26, Medina et al. teaches as per the software product of claim

24, the step of providing data comprising selecting an existing quote stored within the

database through a web browser at a computer networked with the application server

(paragraph [0038]). The invention described by Medina et al. allows all authorized

employees to view the status of all statement of work records (a statement of work is

the data required to generate a quote). The examiner interprets to statement of work to

be equivalent to an informal quote based on the context of the Medina et al. patent

publication. The software program disclosed by Medina et al. includes price quotes

(paragraph [0017]).

In regard to claim 27, Medina et al. teaches, as per claim 24, a software product further comprising generating email to one or more internal users indicating generation of the quote (paragraph [0047]). The software program disclosed by Medina et al. includes price quotes (paragraph [0017]).

In regard to claim 28, Medina et al. teaches as per the software product of claim 27, the step of generating email comprising determining the internal users through an association stored in the database and linking the internal users to the customer users (paragraph [0044]). The software program disclosed by Medina et al. includes price quotes (paragraph [0018]).

In regard to claim 29, Medina et al. teaches as per the software product of claim 28, the step of generating email comprising generating batch email at an end of a day. (paragraphs [0047] and [0048]). Medina et al. teaches an e-mail notification system based on predefined events therefore it would be obvious to include batch e-mail at the end of the day as a predefined event.

In regard to claim 30, Medina et al. teaches, as per claim 24, the step of electronically communicating comprising generating email to at least one of the customer users (paragraphs [0048] and [0049]).

In regard to claim 33, Medina et al. teaches as per the software product of claim 24, further comprising delaying communication of the quote by a preset time period (paragraph [0047]).

In regard to claim 34, Medina et al. teaches as per the software product of claim 24, the step of electronically communicating comprising downloading a spreadsheet to a computer associated with the one or more customer users (paragraph [0024).

In regard to claim 35, Medina et al. teaches as per the software product of claim 24, further comprising the step of appending text to the quote by downloading the text to the database prior to the step of processing the data.

9.   Claims 9 – 10 and 31 – 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Medina et al. in view of Harrell, as applied to claims 1, 8, 24, and 30, and further in view of www.reinsure.com (2002).

In regard to claim 9, Medina et al. and Harrell teach a method of quoting reinsurance.

Medina et al. and Harrell fail to explicitly teach a method of generating e-mail, which includes text defining the quote or a hyperlink to the quote.

www.ereinsure.com teaches the step of generating email comprising sending

one of text defining the quote or a hyperlink to the quote stored on the database

(paragraphs [0050], [0051], [0066], [0083] and [0084]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to include a method of generating e-mail, which

includes text defining the quote or a hyperlink to the quote as taught by

www.ereinsure.com with the motivation of allowing multiple quotes to be compared,

which in turn increases the flexibility of the reinsurance negotiations (quotes and binding

of contract) – paragraph [0012].

In regard to claim 10, Medina et al. and Harrell teach a method for quoting

insurance as per the method of claim 1.

Medina et al. and Harrell fail to explicitly teach a method in which inputs are

accepted from one of the customers indicating acceptance of the quote, immediately

generating an E-mail to internal users indicating acceptance of quote, and executing a

contract based upon quote.

www.ereinsure.com teaches a method further comprising the steps of accepting

inputs from one of the customer users indicating acceptance of the quote and

immediately generating email to one or more internal users indicating that the one

customer user desires to execute an reinsurance contract based upon the quote

(paragraph [0050]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to include a method in which inputs are accepted from

one of the customers indicating acceptance of the quote, immediately generating an E-

mail to internal users indicating acceptance of quote, and executing a contract based

upon quote as taught by www.ereinsure.com with the motivation of streamlining the

electronic workflow of providing reinsurance by increasing the process efficiency and

providing better information to both the customer and provider (paragraphs [0028],

[0029], and [0033]).

In regard to claim 31, Medina et al. teaches a software product as per claim 24.

Medina et al. fails to explicitly teach a method of generating e-mail, which

includes text defining the quote or a hyperlink to the quote.

www.ereinsure.com teaches the step of generating email comprising sending

one of text defining the quote or a hyperlink to the quote stored on the database

(paragraphs [0050], [0051], [0066], [0083] and [0084]).

The motivation for combining the teachings of Medina et al. and

www.erinsure.com is discussed in the rejection of claim 9.

In regard to claim 32, Medina et al. teaches a software product as per claim 24.

Medina et al. fails to explicitly teach a method in which inputs are accepted from

one of the customers indicating acceptance of the quote, immediately generating an E-

mail to internal users indicating acceptance of quote, and executing a contract based

upon quote.

www.ereinsure.com teaches a method further comprising the steps of accepting

inputs from one of the customer users indicating acceptance of the quote and

immediately generating email to one or more internal users indicating that the one

customer user desires to execute an reinsurance contract based upon the quote

(paragraph [0050]).

The motivation for combining the teachings of Medina et al. and

www.ereinsure.com is discussed in the rejection of claim 10.

10.   Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Medina

et al. as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of www.ereinsure.com.

In regard to claim 19, Medina et al. teaches a system of quoting reinsurance as

per claim 16.

Medina et al. fails to explicitly teach a system for comparing authorization data

with the data stored in the database.

www.ereinsure.com teaches a system comprising a plug in for comparing

authorization data associated with the electronic requests with data stored in a policy

server and database. www.ereinsure.com allows an authorized user to search for,

view, and sort records in the database (paragraph [0047]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to include a system for comparing authorization data

associated with the electronic requests with data stored in a policy server and database

as taught by www.ereinsure.com with the motivation of allowing quick and accurate

analysis of a companies purchasing history (paragraph [0046]).

11.   Claims 14 – 15 and 36 – 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Medina et al. in view of Harrell, as applied to claims 1 and 24, and

further in view of Apte et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,970,464).

In regard to claim 14, Medina et al. and Harrell teach a method for quoting

insurance as per the method of claim 1.

Medina et al. and Harrell fail to explicitly teach a method of analyzing profitability

of the data provided to the server and electronically communicating the profitability to

the customers.

Apte et al. teach a method further comprising the step of analyzing profitability of

the data provided to the application server, the step of electronically communicating

comprising the step of communicating profitability of the quote to the customer users

(column 2, lines 64 – 67, column 4, lines 41 – 47, and column 6, lines 11 - 15). The

method described by Apte et al. runs on a network, therefore it would be obvious for a

customer to have access to the view screen of the profitability analysis.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a method of analyzing profitability of the data provided to the server and electronically communicating the profitability to the customers as taught by Apte et al. with the motivation of providing a profitability analysis of data based on historical insurance policies in order to generate the potential profit on new business (column 1, lines 49 – 60).

In regard to claim 15, Medina et al. and Harrell teach a method for quoting reinsurance.

Medina et al. and Harrell fail to teach a method of communicating messages between the application server and the software of a profitability engine.

Apte et al. teaches a method further comprising the step of communicating messages between the application server and a profitability engine to facilitate communications between the application server and profitability software of the profitability engine (column 2, lines 11 – 16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a method of communicating messages between the application server and a profitability engine to facilitate communication between the application server and profitability software of the profitability engine as taught by Apte et al. with the motivation of providing a method in which a server can be simultaneously accessed across the intra or internet (column 2, lines 1 - 6).

In regard to claim 36, Medina et al. and Harrell teach a software product for quoting insurance as per claim 24.

Medina et al. and Harrell fail to explicitly teach a method of analyzing profitability of the data provided to the server and electronically communicating the profitability to the customers.

Apte et al. teach a method further comprising the step of analyzing profitability of the data provided to the application server, the step of electronically communicating comprising the step of communicating profitability of the quote to the customer users (column 2, lines 64 – 67, column 4, lines 41 – 47, and column 6, lines 11 - 15). The method described by Apte et al. runs on a network, therefore it would be obvious for a customer to have access to the view screen of the profitability analysis.

The motivation for combining the teachings of Medina et al., Harrell, and Apte et al. are discussed in the rejection of claim 14.

In regard to claim 37, Medina et al. and Harrell teach a method for quoting reinsurance.

Medina et al. and Harrell fail to teach a method of communicating messages between the application server and the software of a profitability engine.

Apte et al. teaches a method further comprising the step of communicating messages between the application server and a profitability engine to facilitate communications between the application server and profitability software of the profitability engine (column 2, lines 11 – 16).

The motivation for combining the teachings of Medina et al., Harrell, and Apte et al. are discussed in the rejection of claim 15.

12.   Claims 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Medina et al. as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Apte et al.

In regard to claim 20, Medina et al. teaches a system for quoting reinsurance as per claim 16.

Medina et al. fails to teach a system comprising a profitability analysis engine for analyzing profitability of the quotation.

Apte et al. teaches a system comprising a profitability analysis engine for analyzing profitability of the quotation (column 3, lines 34 – 38).

The motivation for combining the teachings of Medina et al., Harrell, and Apte et al. are discussed in the rejection of claim 14.

In regard to claim 21, Medina et al. and Harrell teach a system for quoting insurance as per the method of claim 20.

Medina et al. and Harrell fail to explicitly teach an interface architecture for communicating between the application server and the profitability analysis engine, through a pair of messaging subsystems.

Apte et al. teaches a method further comprising an interface architecture for communicating between the application server and the profitability analysis engine, through a pair of messaging subsystems (column 2, lines 11 – 17).

The motivation for combining the teachings of Medina et al., Harrell, and Apte et al. are discussed in the rejection of claim 15.

Conclusion

13.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- U.S. Publication No. 2002/0198743 A1 (Araithurai et al.) discloses a network architecture and system, which can electronically conduct insurance transactions.

- U.S. Publication No. 2003/0018497 A1 (Luedtke) discloses an automatic reinsurance agreement, including databases.

- "Customer made re platforms." Lisa S. Howard. National Underwriter. (Property and casualty/risk & benefits management ed.). Erlanger: Jan 27, 2003. Vol. 107, Iss. 4; pg. 16. – Online insurer/reinsurer transactions.

- "Common Ground." Ron Panko. Best's Review. Oldwick: Jan 2003. Vol. 103, Iss. 9; pg. 73. – Online reinsurance exchange platforms.

- "Reinsurance traders offered online platform." Caroline McDonald. National Underwriter. (Property and casualty/risk & benefits management ed.). Erlanger:

Feb 12, 2001. Vol. 105, Iss. 7; pg. 2. – Internet reinsurance company,

www.ereinsure.com, offers lower transaction costs.

14.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kristine K. Rapillo whose telephone number is 571-270-

3325. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday 7:30 am to 5 pm

Eastern Time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Akm Ullah can be reached on 571-272-2361. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

KKR
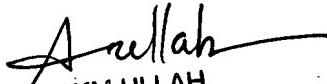
AKM ULLAH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER